CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

396

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1823. [NO. 14.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
30 do. Packing do.

ALSO,

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind, can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1823.—9m

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Establishment.

The subscriber having established the

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,

Stills, of various sizes;

and Stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.

John. M Dobbin

August 6, 1823.—8wt17

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS,* at D. W. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 4:6m.

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.
Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propert... Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C. {
July 15 1823. } 7tf-$1p

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry,* eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars,* if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Chesaw. Perry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. {
April 28, 1823. } 10tt

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop. Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW RETREAT
AND
CONFECTIONARY,

Three doors east of the Post-Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction.

They intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz:

Cordials.	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love,	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Bugamot,
Oil Cloves.	Peppermint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.

	Sugar Plumbs.
Wines,	Cinnamon,
Mead,	Peppermint,
Ice Cream,	Caraway,
Raisins,	Coriander,
Bounce,	Purseed, and
Pastry,	Almond.
Nuts, &c. &c.	

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.

N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest Liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes. 10*

CHAS. SMITH & Co

Book Store.

JNO. MCRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS,* in the different departments of literature and science; among which are the following:

Theology, Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Meikle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley's Theology, Memors of Rev. A. Fuller, Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life for the New-Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common, &c. &c.

History, Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History, Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domestic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works, Salamagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavaher, Minstrel Love, Seventy-Six, Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels, Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Giuseppino, Happiness, Idle Man, Dr Syntax's Tour, Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models, Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.

Law.—Vesey's Chancery Reports, 20 vols, Philip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest.

Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice, Ewel's Medical Companion, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Crises of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.

Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Roman Antiquities, Selectæ Profanis, Viri Romæ, Historiæ Sacræ, Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schrevelli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Simson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jamieson's Logic, Duncan's do. Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willett's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology, Universal History, Roman Antiquities, Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History, Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers, adapted to the use of scholars in the United States, with engraved illustrations.

Also—Atlases, Prints, Blank Books, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter paper, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates Lead and Slate Pencils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.

August 6, 1823.—3wt17

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States,* Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452) containing State Law and Regulations, &c. By *William Griffith,* Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge *Griffith,* comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON,	JOHN WELLS,
THOS. ADDIS EMMET,	SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN,	S. JONES,

New-York, June, 1823.

[These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal system," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS,* about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*
Aug. 11, 1823.——11*

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do. (prime.)
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

July 2, 1823.—10tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments. - - - -	$2 50
Reading and Writing, - -	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - -	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting, -	$6
French, - - -	6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - -	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

Notice.

MY wife Mary having left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring her, under the penalty of the law; and further, that I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

DANIEL NICHOLSON.

Richmond County, N. C. {
July 23, 1823. } 12:w3

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner,* and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to us made and executed by Allen Stuart, for purposes therein expressed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th of September next, six hundred and ten acres of valuable *LAND,* in the vicinity of Laurel-Hill, Richmond county, about one hundred acres of which are now under cultivation, a dwelling-house & suitable out-houses, together with a Grist-Mill and Cotton Machine. Conditions—*Cash.* Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. McLEOD.
JOHN BLUE.
JOHN CAMBELL.

August 13th, 1823. 4:15.

Wm Widdifield, jun.
Clock and Watch Maker, Silversmith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

Valuable Lands in East Florida,
For Sale.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell some valuable tracts of land, between the river St. Johns, the Amanina river and the seaboard.

Although a portion of that country is sterile sands, yet there is not a doubt but a *large portion* of it is equal in fertility and salubrity to any part of America, and that it produces in abundance the rich crops of Sugar and Seals and Cotton. Experiments are now making on the culture of Coffee, with flattering expectations of success. The springs of water are unquestionably excellent.

As the owner of these lands will permit the purchaser to select for himself, at a price that bears no proportion to it's real value, and as he will give a long credit for the greater part of the payment, it offers to the enterprising reasonable expectations of acquiring wealth from as mal. capital.

The title to these lands has been pronounced unimpeachable by the many lawyers to whom it has been submitted, and I hold the written opinions of several of the most eminent lawyers in the Union, that the title is *indisputably good.*

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

N. B. Houses and lots in town—improved farms—Bank stock or negroes, will be taken for the first payment—the balance *on long credit.*

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 18, 1823.
2t13p$2

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at the store of Edmond Blake his stock of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hardware,
Cutlery, and some
Groceries.

Also, an elegant London made Clock; one elegant small Clock, and one American do. in frame. Conditions of sale, *Cash.*

3t13 E. B.

DISSOLUTION
Of Copartnership.

THE firm of Fitzharris & Gallop having, on the 15th day of this inst. dissolved, by mutual consent, the books and accounts of said concern are in the hands of L. Fitzharris, who alone is authorised to collect the same and grant discharges.

L. FITZHARRIS,
ALEX. GALLOP.

All persons indebted to the said concern of Fitzharris and Gallop, are hereby requested to come forward and settle their respective balances with the subscriber without delay. The remaining stock of said firm, consisting of a handsome assortment of dry and fancy Goods, together with a supply of Groceries, &c. is offered for sale at reduced prices, and upon accommodating terms, by

L. FITZHARRIS.

4t15.

Absconded Apprentice.

HEZEKIAH DAVIS, an indented apprentice to the subscriber. He is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and somewhat of a feminine voice. Wore away a black hat, a brown jacket and light pantaloons; no shoes on. He left his employment on the 23d instant. No thanks or charges will be given for his delivery; but the public are warned, as he is very light-fingered, and those who run the risk of harboring him, will not only lose their generosity, but be dealt with according to law.

C. LOOMIS.

13*

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, about two months since, a pied brindle COW. Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. The marks are not known.

C. T. HAIGH.

August 25, 1823.——2wt14

Desultory.

EVERETT ON POPULATION.

A work has been lately published in London, entitled "*New Ideas on Population, with Remarks on the Theories of Malthus and Godwin*, by J. Everett, American Charge d'Affaires at the Court of the Netherlands." A copy of the work has been received in this country, at Boston, and the *Daily Advertiser* of that city (2d August) contains an extract from it, giving a brief view of the theory maintained by the author. It will be recollected that this is the same gentleman who published, about two years ago, a work on the state of Europe, which appeared also in London. We have endeavored to condense the ideas without injuring the chain of argument by which they are held together.

The new idea, which forms the leading principle of the author, is, that the increase of population, is the cause of abundance, and not of scarcity. He objects to the theories of Godwin and Malthus, because the former maintains that political institutions are the source of all evil, while the latter attributes all our miseries to a necessary and permanent excess of population, arising entirely independent of political institutions.

The increase of population, according to Mr. Everett, creates abundance instead of scarcity, because it augments the supply of labor in proportion to the demand for its products, and, at the same time, developes the new elements of skill, whereby the same quantity of labor is applied with greater effect, and becomes more productive than before. He proves this proposition by a reference to general principles, and to the history of civilization. But admitting that labor becomes more productive, and the means of subsistence more abundant, this very circumstance will give rise to a danger of scarcity, whenever the necessary supply of the means of subsistence is likely to be exhausted. Mr. Malthus supposes that this is precisely the present condition of things in the world, in consequence of an universal tendency to an excess of population and deficiency of food, arising from the different rates by which food and population naturally increase. The author endeavors to refute this objection, in order to establish the truth of his theory. The argument of Mr Malthus takes it for granted, that a given population must subsist upon the products of the soil they occupy; the author shows the groundlessness of such a supposition by producing a variety of examples as for instance the city of London. He also states that the rate of increase of human species, assumed by Mr Malthus as true, involves a logical error, and is in point of fact, a great deal too high; it being deduced from a single cause, and not from an average of all the known cases.

Although the author considers that the refutation of these errors in argument are quite sufficient to establish the truth of his own proposition, yet his subject is further illustrated by showing that the increase of population is checked at every stage of civilization, by particular forms of moral and physical evil. The perpetuation of these evils may be indefinitely diminished, but cannot be wholly removed, and will always prevent the earth from being overstocked with inhabitants. The astonishing increase of population in the U. States is attributed to an exemption from these evils as checks upon population, or, in other words, to the goodness of the social institutions and the good morals of the people; and the abundance of the means of subsistence is stated to be the consequence and not the cause, of our favorable moral and political situation.

The different conclusions drawn from the theories of Mr. Malthus and Mr. Everett are very important in themselves, and show in a very interesting light the great difference that exists between them. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Malthus from his theory, is the propriety of discouraging marriage and abolishing the poor laws. The leading propositions maintained by Mr. Everett, naturally foster those benevolent and social instincts of our nature which lead to the universal prevalence of early marriage, and to the establishment of institutions for the relief of the destitute. Such a conclusion, in unison with our social and benevolent feelings, would, of itself, furnish a strong presumption of the truth of Mr. Everett's theory, and the incorrectness of that of Mr. Malthus. We hope the work will be published in this country, when such of our readers as pay any attention to political economy, will have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the book from their own perusal.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Serious Affair.—Rabelais tells us a story of one Pantipot Pract, who being brisk and hale, fell dead as he was paying an old debt—which, perhaps, causes many not to pay theirs for fear of a like accident.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL TESTIMONY.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL.

John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years since, (1817,) for the murder of Doctor Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi man has recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.—*South pap.*

The annals of judicial proceedings rarely afford a report of a trial and execution of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life had supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem, and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As is common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the more genial climate of Mississippi. On his return from a winter residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Doctor Sanderson, who being in ill health was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburg Spa, with the hope of recovering his lost health; and, as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and as he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in his short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days, however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey, and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton, in Barren county, Kentucky, where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention, and hospitality. In the month of October, Doctor Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of his hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Dr. Sanderson in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time, made use of sums of money, originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell on his head, and he was arrested, tried, and executed.

Previous to his arrest, he was advised to leave the country to avoid danger; but, as he was conscious of his innocence, he disdained to take a step which would cast a cloud of obloquy and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the county were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually died away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial *should* take place, firmly believing that, in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which, to his astonishment and sorrow, closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz: that near the body of Sanderson were found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial, he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold, he took a many leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory. Thus, through the weakness of the Law was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen hurried from the world, and doomed to expiate on the gallows that crime, committed by the hands of a villain and assassin. It may be proper for the welfare of the world to pass sentence on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of Lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety nine guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent.

Internal Improvement.—The New York Patriot states, that commissioners are now at work, in making the necessary surveys, to establish the route of a canal *to unite the Delaware and Lehigh rivers with New-York Harbor*—passing through the upper counties of New-Jersey. Its object is, to supply the city of New York with coal and market with iron, and to give to the inhabitants of a rich region of New Jersey the means of conveying their produce easily and cheaply to market.

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25.—The ship *Canton*, which arrived here on Saturday afternoon, from Cadiz, has brought papers of that place to the 10th July inclusive. The extracts given below, as we anticipated, present us with a much more cheering account of the state of matters in Spain than we find in the French papers. They have besides this advantage over the Paris statements, that they are brief, clear, and comprehensive, and no way interlarded with that gasconading and verbiage, which characterize the elaborate bulletins of the invaders—circumstances which are of the greatest importance in enabling us to form a correct opinion as to the real state of matters in the Peninsula.

Had a tenth part of the accounts so often repeated in the French journals, of their prosperous career, and of the desperate state of the Constitutionists been true, not only Cadiz, but all the fortifications in Spain ought, long ere this, to have been in their possession, the patriot armies disbanded, and the "beloved Ferdinand" restored to his former unrestricted authority. So late, however, as the 10th July, we find the patriot armies every where in motion, the strong holds defying the besiegers, and even making successful sorties on them; the Cortes calmly deliberating on the measures essential for the deliverance of the country, and engaged in the most strenuous efforts to defend Cadiz against all attempts of the enemy; while Cadiz itself, which was represented as in a state of horrible confusion and almost destitute of provisions, was enjoying the utmost tranquility, and receiving regular and abundant supplies of provisions, warlike stores, and other necessaries, in spite of the so much boasted blockade and bombardment of the French fleet and armies. In two days no less than 65 vessels had arrived at Cadiz, with provisions.

Besides what is contained in the Cadiz papers, information, corroborative of the most important features of the intelligence they bring, has been communicated by the Captain of the Canton, and by Mr. Wyer, a passenger, charged with despatches for our government; by all which it appears, that the Cortes the Spanish generals and the armies are animated by the most enthusiastic feelings, and determined not to yield but in the last extremity.

The story of the defection of Morillo turns out to be incorrect. He was actively employed, on the 1st of July, in organizing the Constitutional troops for the purpose of attacking the enemy.—Ballasteros, who was represented as having lost at least the half of his army in his late retreat, had not a single soldier killed or taken. It appears that the French forces in Spain were reduced to 76 000 men; and a report had been received at Cadiz, on the 5th July, that 7000 of these "veterans" had suddenly started off across the Pyrenees. Only let the struggle be prolonged a few months longer, and we shall then see how many of the invaders are left alive in the Peninsula.

Flour was selling at Cadiz, on the 10th July, at from 12 to 13 dollars a barrel; beef $13; pork $17. Had there been the smallest appearance of scarcity, these articles would have brought at least double these prices. Captain M'Auley, of the Canton, informs us, that it was understood there were *three months* provisions in Cadiz, while the numerous arrivals, daily, precluded all idea of the inhabitants suffering from want. It is more likely the French should be beginning to feel privations than the Spaniards. It is, indeed, said in the Cadiz papers, that Madrid was suffering for every thing except houses and water, provisions of all kinds being scarce and dear.

Mr Wyer, who brings the government despatches, as mentioned above, proceeds with them to Washington immediately. He has brought with him a valuable collection of minerals and shells. The former chief mate of the Canton, who shot the second mate in a quarrel, the latter part of June last, has been brought home in irons.

CADIZ JULY 1.—Morillo goes on organizing his army, which he is putting on a brilliant footing. The French who had arrived near Astorga, suddenly retired to Palencia. Campillo, with his excellent corps, was at Torre la Vega; and probably is now at St. Ander.

JULY 2.—A column of 1500 French infantry and some cavalry, set out from St. Marys, yesterday for Port Real. Letters from St. Marys, say the whole force destined to besiege Cadiz is 20,000 men.

JULY 4.—By a despatch from His Excellency Don Juan Jabat, our Minister at London, we learn that a fleet of English merchant ships, sailed from that port on the 11th of June for Santona, laden with provisions and arms, under charge of the Patriot Don Miguel Barton. The English corvette Fanny, would sail the following week for Vigo, with 6000 muskets, and as many cartridge boxes, to be placed at the disposal of Gen Morillo, to arm his recruits, which exceed 7000 men.

JULY 5.—Several private letters received to-day from Gerona, state that a French division of 7000 men, had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees.

An officer arrived this morning with despatches from Gen. Zayas, commander of the third army of operations. The despatches communicate favourable intelligence: the army was rapidly moving, and the presence of the valiant Chief, who destroyed Besieres and awed Vallin, has inspired fresh vigor in the troops. We expect to see them in a few days crowned with new laurels. Gen Z. offers to send to Galicia all the warlike implements necessary to equip a respectable army in that province.

At 2 o'clock this morning a column of 2000 men started from San Fernando for Chielana, in order to destroy some houses which might serve to shelter the works of the enemy. Our troops offered them battle which the French declined. The houses were destroyed by our pioneers, who then returned quietly to their quarters.

JULY 7. Government has received a despatch from Gen. Ballasteros, from Alcoy, giving an account of his retreat, and occurrences to the 16th of June. On the 9th he was besieging the castle of Murviedro, (where a number of Royalists had taken refuge,) and expected to carry it on the 11th by storm—but on that day, his rear guard was attacked by the 2d corps of the French army, preceded by a multitude of Spanish Royalists. After making the best dispositions to save the artillery, &c. the public authorities, and the numerous families who had emigrated from Valencia, he commenced his retreat, followed by the enemy. On the 14th he was attacked near Alcira, by a column of 6000 infantry and 1500 horse, but sustained no loss. On the Royac read the French cavalry charged his infantry, but they were repulsed in a contest, hand to hand, and several French officers killed. The Spaniards did not lose a man.

Gen. Ballasteros states that Alicante and Carthagena were sufficiently garrisoned, and that his army will not be destroyed while he remains at its head—but he laments the effects of a wound which he received from a cannon ball at the siege of Murviedro.

JULY 9.—Gen. Zayas, who proceeded hence for Malaga, writes from that place, that the enthusiasm for the cause, which prevails there, is difficult to describe. The last accounts state that he had set out with his division for Grenada. They write from Corunna, that the garrison of Santona, in a sortie, had captured 250 prisoners, and 45.000 dollars in specie.

JULY 10.—The French were at Fuente la Figuera, on the 29th ult. The rear guard of the army of Ballasteros by Elche on the 21st. The French made a levy yesterday of 1000 rations in Gibralion.

SAN FERNANDO, JULY 8.—Every thing goes on with activity, the warehouses are filled with provisions, and the troops are improving themselves every moment. The two battalions of city militia have been ordered to join the army. Tracadero has been considerably re-inforced.

GRENADA, JUNE 26.—Gen. Placensia has assumed the command of the army of this the ninth district. We should be pleased to observe more activity, more energy, and in a word, more decision in Gen Tacon. Placensia is about assembling a large body of troops in the immediate neighborhood of this capital.

We are not aware of there being any factious either in this province or in that of Malaga, for in the town of Santa Fe, in which the pillar of the Constitution was demolished by a few thieves, they were fully punished by the regiment of Galicia, and the same has taken place in Bazer, where a column of troops went and drove off towards Cazerla the factious chiefs Avila and Moreno.

Ballasteros is expected here tonight with 200 horse. He had left Valencia when the French corps of Augoulemeentered the city with 14000 foot, 1500 horse, and a numerous body of factious—Ballasteros has left the command of his army to Balanzat, at Alcoy, Alecante and Carthagena, where he has sent many recruits for instruction. His disposable forces amount from 10 to 12000 men, exclusive of recruits and the troops of the garrison. Ballasteros can derive many resources in this quarter, and easily increase his force.

Latest from England.—We have received our regular files of London papers to the 8th July, by the *Minerva* and the *Meteor*, arrived here from Liverpool; but their contents are in a great measure anticipated by the recent accounts from FRANCE AND SPAIN.

A late number of the *Journal de Paris*, confirms a former statement in the French papers, that discord prevailed at Madrid between the Bourbon Regency of Spain, and the other parties. The moderate Monarchy were accused by it of violence, and the ultras of inaction. The impossibility of succeeding in reconciling these discordant materials, is stated to be the cause of the Duke de Angouleme having expressed a desire to return to Paris. The *Pilote* of the 6th July states, that a report prevailed on Change of the guerillas having commenced their operations in the neighbourhood of Madrid, where they attacked a regiment of chasseurs, and had difficult work to make them retire. It is stated in the same paper, that the news circulated the preceding day, of an engagement between Gen. Donnadieu and the troops of Mina, seemed to gain credit. No intelligence had been received from this corps for 15 days. Sir Robert Wilson arrived at Vigo on the 17th June, from Oporto. He was very roughly treated by the population of Braga, and was obliged to return to Oporto under the protection of the militia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The disputes between these two powers appear far from being amicably adjusted. By advices from Vienna of the 14th June, it appears that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had presented a new Note to the Turkish Divan, in which the several demands of the Porte are rejected in indignant terms, particularly the evacuation of the Asiatic fortresses by the Russians. The latter also demand a categorical answer to all the points in dispute between the two powers, and which, it is expected, will decide the question of peace or war. Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations, it is stated in accounts from the frontiers of Moldavia, of the 10th June, that the intended reductions in the Russian army were expected shortly to be carried into effect. The Emperor was about proceeding on a tour to view the second army, and General Wittgenstein, the commander in chief of that army, was expected to have another more important command, and to be succeeded by Gen. Rajewsky. Some changes of Russian ministers and military officers, having been noticed in a paper published in Saxony, in a style not altogether agreeable to the delicate feelings of the "magnanimous Alexander," the Duke of Saxony has found it necessary to appease the ire of his superior, by issuing a rescript, expressing "our high displeasure at this representation," and commanding the Editor of the Journal to beg pardon for the offence, and intimating that more rigorous measures would be resorted to against the establishment, if unremitting attention is not exercised in future, that similar improprieties may not occur."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London papers of the 8th July state, that at 2 o'clock on that day no expresses had arrived from France. A great languor pervaded the stock market; Spanish bonds had fallen, and in Colombian bonds there had been a fluctuation of 1 per cent.

The disturbances in Ireland continued to be very alarming. In one affair, where the Rev. R. Morritt finding it impossible to obtain his tithes, there being three years then due, had recourse to the law and obtained a warrant of distress and seized some cattle. This so exasperated the people of the surrounding country, that they assembled in great numbers, attacked the constables, who were obliged to give up the cattle, and kept up a constant fire in their own defence, amidst a shower of stones which were poured in upon them from every direction. Two of the constables were killed and five wounded. The country people had two of their party shot dead and ten or twelve wounded. The ferocity of the country people was exhibited in a most disgraceful manner, having wedged a stone into the dead Policeman's mouth, which they forced in with another. The insurrection bill had passed through a committee of the House of Lords. In the House of Commons the Roman Catholic Qualification bill was passed; as also the East India Trade bill.

Accounts from Genoa, received in London, to the 19th June, state that Lord Byron had chartered the Hercules, Scott, belonging to Liverpool, for the purpose of personally proceeding to Greece.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Presents from the Nabob of Oude to the King.

The Glasgow frigate (on board of which the late Governor-General of India came to Europe) has brought to England, as presents from the Nabob of Oude to his Majesty, several articles of considerable value, being estimated at upwards of 200,000*l.* Among them are a sword, set in diamonds, a belt, and sword knot; the latter composed of diamonds, and other precious jewels of the most costly description, and suspended to it is an emerald of great value, it being considered the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The whole are landed, and will be presented by Capt. Doyle to the King. A Bird of Paradise *alive*, has also been brought to England in this ship, which we believe to be the only attempt of this kind ever made with success. A bull and cow, of a white breed, which the Hindoos worship, have also arrived as a present to the Princesses.

A person, whose name was not known, had transmitted 5000*l.* according to the London Committee, in aid of the Spanish patriots. A subscription has been opened at Edinburgh to promote the same noble purpose.

"BASLE, JUNE 17.

"The Helvetic Government has decreed the following measures with respect to foreigners:

"Art. I. No foreigner shall establish his legal residence in the Canton unless he has previously obtained permission.

"2. Every foreigner is obliged to give notice to the Police within 24 hours after his arrival in the Canton.

"3. Foreigners who, after their arrival in the Canton, shall desire to remain more than three weeks, must apply to the Director General of Police, at the Alien Office.

"4. Foreigners who shall reside in the Canton without being authorized, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of 500 florins, and to two months imprisonment.

"5. Keepers of furnished lodgings, innkeepers, and householders, who shall have lodged foreigners without permission, shall be liable to a fine of 1000 florins, and to three months imprisonment; in case of a repetition of the offence, the penalty to be doubled.

"In consequence of the Decree made on the Printing of Political Writings, the following Decree has been passed:

"Article 1. No person shall publish or cause to be printed, without the previous license of the Council of State, works relative to foreign policy.

"2. The license shall not be granted till the MS. has been examined, to see if it contains any thing reprehensible. In both cases, it must be signed by the Author and the Printer, and deposited in the Chancery.

"3. The Author, Printer, or Bookseller, who shall transgress this order, shall be brought before a tribunal, where they may be condemned to a fine of 1000 florins, or a year's imprisonment. The penalty may be increased, according to the contents of the writing, and the seriousness of the circumstances may require."

Domestic.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

St. Louis Aug. 12

A succession of calamities, involving the lives and property of the Indian traders, follow each other in quick succession. Scarcely has the pen penned an account of the disasters brought by the last express, before we are called upon to record instances of savage barbarity, committed in another quarter, upon our enterprising citizens. Mr J. Y. Knight, an old and respectable citizen of St. Louis, trading on the upper sources of the Arkansas has been murdered by the Indians and robbed of nearly all his merchandize. He had fixed himself near the Spanish boundary, where he erected a fort, protected by a few men, with the intention of making an establishment in that quarter, and opening a trade with the Indians. But, in consequence of the unfortunate loss of Mr. M'Knight, the post has been abandoned, and the party has returned to the settlements.

The Indians, by whom this cruelty was committed, are called *Comanches*, a numerous and warlike nation, bordering on the head waters of Arkansas, and spreading over a great portion of Texas. It is supposed they could bring into the field at least 15,000 warriors. The Spaniards have never been able to do any thing with them, and have absolutely relinquished the country to their possession. From St. Antonio, in Texas, to Santa Fe, in Mexico, the Comanches roam at large the undisputed masters of the soil. All the Spanish frontier establishments of the Spaniards have long since been cut off by those Indians, and the further advance of the Europeans entirely checked by the fears which they inspired. Of the Americans they have been more favorably viewed in the most friendly manner, between whom and themselves there has always been kept up a kind of mutual intercourse. The Comanches are said to be under the direction of the celebrated Caddo Chief, the same it was mentioned a short time since that Iturbide wished to form an alliance with, for the purpose of bringing his Camanches into the Imperial service, in return for which, the Chief was to have had an "empire" of his own footing.

Secretary of the Navy.—We have unquestionable authority for saying that Mr. Southard has received from the President of the United States the appointment of Secretary of the Navy.—*N. Y. American.*

Maxim for a Republic.—Let the cause of every single citizen be the cause of the whole; and the cause of the whole be that of every single citizen.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1823.

☞We would respectfully call the attention of the Grand Jury, during the present sitting of the court, to the condition of the *Roads*, leading to this place. As the business season is just at hand, and farmers are preparing to bring their produce to market, and merchants in the country to make their fall purchases, it is very important that every facility of communication should be afforded, by putting the roads in good order. All that is necessary to turn hither a valuable trade, which has heretofore gone into other states, to enrich them at our expense, is the construction of good and permanent *Roads*; and to effect this desirable change, is not merely a local, but a general interest. The Legislature, we doubt not, at its next session, will adopt measures for the improvement of the public roads; in the mean time, it is highly necessary, that those who are appointed to oversee them, and keep them in repair, should not neglect their duty.

The flourishing state of our University, and the honorable stand it is taking among the distinguished seminaries of learning in the Union, afford cause of solid gratification, and furnish unequivocal evidence that it is becoming the favorite of the people. The number of students in the University at this time is, we are informed, upwards of *two hundred*; a number considerably greater, we believe, than the catalogue of any preceding year exhibits.

The very liberal donations of western lands made to the university by the legislature, will render it, in time, if not the richest, yet one of the most wealthy institutions in the U. States; and its present able faculty, and the means it will possess of commanding hereafter the first talents, and of providing every facility for the acquisition of knowledge in the various branches of science and literature, enable it now to hold out to students inducements but little inferior to those of any other college, and the promise of future advantages surpassed by none. The salutary influence which this institution will have upon the state, both in a moral and political point of view, is great, greater perhaps, than many imagine; and the intimate connexion it has with our best interests, which must flourish or decay with it, should be impressed upon the minds of all, and the humblest citizen should feel a proper degree of solicitude for its prosperity; for although he himself may not receive any direct benefit from it, yet his children will. To promote and foster education, is the common interest of every citizen; but the poor, it may be said with truth, are more deeply concerned in its advancement, than the rich; for it is education that enables them to put it into the power of their children to rise superior to the influence which wealth always has given, and always will give, to annihilate the inequality which that induces, and to contend successfully for public honors and distinctions.

But while we urge the necessity of supporting, in no niggardly manner, the higher seminaries of learning, and are sufficiently aware of the important influence which they have upon the prosperity and happiness of a state, we should not forget, in our zeal for them, those institutions of a lower grade, but of far greater consequence,—we mean COMMON SCHOOLS. These are the foundations of our morals, our greatness, and our independence; and the benefits of these should be made accessible to every child in the country. These are the institutions which peculiarly deserve the fostering care of government; for it is these alone which can extend the blessings of education to ALL. To enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education, can be the lot of but a few, comparatively; the great body of the people must ever, even under the most favorable circumstances, be debarred from them; they can attain nothing more than a good English education. How important is it, then, that the means of securing this, should be placed within their reach.

The subject of Common Schools has been several times taken up in our General Assembly, committees have been appointed to take it into consideration, and in one instance, we believe, a partial report was made—and then, as if nothing more were necessary, it was passed over and forgotten. We cannot account for the course which the Legislature has taken on this interesting subject, for we are unwilling to attribute it to the apparent cause; but we are certain it cannot be owing to a conviction that the interests of education are already sufficiently provided for. Facts to the contrary stare us in the face, in every direction. Our common schools, generally, are wretchedly managed, and little calculated to make children either wiser or better; and few are aware what numbers are denied the advantages,—if such they can be called,—of even these. This state of things must be changed,—our attention must be directed, as well to the improvement of the *moral*, as the natural face of the state,—or we must continue to be outstripped by our sister states in power and influence.

We took up our pen merely to state a pleasing fact respecting our university, without any intention of extending our remarks to their present length; and we will only add, in conclusion—'Let every freeman remember, that *nothing* will so much insure him the independence of his country, as *a regular, systematic, English education*. Common learning has, by the assistance of Divine Providence, given us our liberties, or, in other words, *has made us act like men*; and *this* must preserve them.'

To the Editor of the Observer:

In my rambles at night, I have frequently of late fallen in company with the night watch or patrol, many of whom I found entirely ignorant of the duties and powers of their office. On this subject there are in our town so many self sufficient expounders of the law, who arrogate infallibility to themselves, and who take great pains to mould public opinion into a belief that the powers of the patrol are of the most passive order, they would have the patrol not speak to a person passing the streets at an unusual hour of the night, except in the most obsequious manner, suited alone to the taste and palates of sycophants. The absurdity of such opinions is so evident, that it would be sporting with the moral feelings of our enlightened community, to pay any serious attention to them.

Night patrols are intended to secure the peace and tranquillity of the town, and possess *all the powers* given to sheriffs, constables, or other peace officers, for the preservation of the peace. If an affray be in a house, the patrol may break open the doors to preserve the peace; and if the affrayers fly to a house and the patrol freshly follow, they may break open the doors to take them; but it would be well, in all such cases, to make known that they are the patrol, and first demand entrance. They are to judge of the character of all persons taken up by them in the night, whether they are suspicious characters or otherwise; if suspicious, they must commit them to the county jail until the ensuing morning, when they must be brought before the Magistrate of Police for examination; the same as to all negro slaves taken at an unseasonable hour of the night without the pass of their owner. There is one class, among the many of the suspicious order, which requires the particular notice of the patrol, to wit:—such persons (it matters not as to their appearance of gentility) who are met by the patrol at an unseasonable place or hour of the night, and who refuse to give any answers to the patrol as to their name, place of abode, &c. such persons, particularly if strangers to the town, should be committed.

It cannot be deemed irrelevant here to remark, that the authorities and powers vested in patrols were imparted to them to preserve and not to destroy private rights; to respect individual feelings, and not to commit trespasses and generate resentment. They are imparted to them to be exercised, in every case, with sound discretion, with lenity, and moderation, and with the infliction of as little suffering and inconvenience, as may be compatible with the due execution of the laws, and just punishment of offenders.

CIVIS.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on the claims of claims arising under the 1st article the Treaty of Ghent, assembled and organized itself, at its rooms on the Capitol Hill, on Monday last. The Board is composed, on the part of the U. States, of Mr. Cheves, Commissioner, and Mr. Seawell, Arbitrator; on the part of Great Britain, of Mr. Jackson, Commissioner, and Mr. M'Tavish, Arbitrator.

Mr. James Baker, the acting Consul General of Great Britain, was chosen Secretary to the Board, and Mr. Charles Manly, of Raleigh, North-Carolina, was chosen Clerk.

Mr. Hay, it will be recollected, is the Agent appointed to arrange the claims, &c.

On Tuesday, after transacting all the business which could at this time be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet again on the 20th day of October next.

We understand that no decision on the average value to be allowed for each slave has been made; and that, of course, the definitive list of claims has not yet been submitted to the Board.—*Nat. Intel*

BOSTON, AUGUST 23.

Damage by Lightning.—During the thunder gust on Thursday afternoon, the large new brig Subra of this port, lying at the T. was struck by lightning. Her fore-top-gallant mast, top mast and fore-mast were so shattered that they must be re-placed; and the rigging was also much cut. Large fragments were torn from the windlass. The fluid passed into the hold, without injuring the deck, and came out near the starboard forechains.—The mate was in the cabin and was stunned. There was no other person on board.

We learn that at the time the lightning struck the above brig, another part, probably of the same flash, struck the salt-works on the farm of the Hon Josiah Quincy, on the other side of the bay, and did them some slight damage. Persons at work in the vicinity were stunned by the shock, but not otherwise affected. It may be worthy notice, that the bolt passed near a very large barn, filled with hay, which, from its known aptitude to attract lightning, from the state of the surrounding atmosphere it induces, would have been the probable object of the stroke, had it not been protected by a very excellent lightning rod. A circumstance which our Husbandmen ought not to neglect to take into consideration, who so often lose barns full of hay, for want of this precaution.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A letter received by a gentleman in New York, from a friend who went passenger in the brig Ann, Harrison, which sailed from Philadelphia, for London, in May last, says, "On our passage out, the first night, when about 50 miles from land, the wind changed and came ahead, blowing pretty fresh—the captain had just quitted the deck, and turned in at midnight, when we were suddenly alarmed by a heavy crash. All hands flew to the deck to learn the cause, which proved to be that we had ran foul of a large sloop—great consternation prevailed on both sides, the sloop calling for a rope and to lower our boats, and we hailing her to stand by, as she had stove in our bow, and we were sinking. We, however, on sounding the pumps and examining more closely, found we had not suffered so much as was at first feared. Efforts were then made to beat towards the sloop, but the rigging was too much injured to get to windward—unfortunately, no small boat was attached to our brig, and the jolly boat and deck were lumbered with cotton—every exertion was however made to get the boat out, but we were fast drifting to leeward, as their cries became more faint. We shewed lights, which were not answered. At length, one dreadful and piercing shriek of despair seemed to announce the climax of their sufferings, and the absence of all hope—after which not a sound was heard! By the time our boats were in the tackle for lowering, their fate seemed to be sealed; with this little hope of success, and a dangerous sea running, it was considered too hazardous to man the boats, lest they should be swamped, and thus increase the calamity. The captain, therefore, determined on lying to during the night, for the small chance of seeing them in the morning, or picking up any thing that might lead to a further knowledge of the unhappy sufferers, but not a vestige could be seen, nor could we flatter ourselves there was the least possibility of their being able to make sail for the land. This occurrence for many days cast a gloom on all aboard, and every one became nervous at the sight of a sail after sunset."

FATAL DUELLING.

A duel was recently fought, in the neighborhood of St. Louis, between Dr. Mitchell of that place, and Mr. Waddle. The latter was killed, and the Doctor escaped unhurt.

A day or two afterwards, another meeting took place, between Wm. M. Rector Esq. Auditor of the state of Missouri, and Mr. Crow.—in which the latter was killed, and Mr. Rector had his arm broken.

In no part of our country, have more frequent examples been furnished, or so many fatal rencounters of this kind taken place. But lately the ever to be lamented Barton fell!—The plains of St. Louis are still smoking with his blood!! A large and numerous circle of relatives and friends is left deeply to mourn his untimely fate. He was the pride of his friends and associates, and in him were centered the many virtues that adorn the human character. He is snached away in the midst of his usefulness; not in a good old age, or in the ordinary course of human destiny, but he fell by the pistol of the duellist, for having dared to assert his country's rights, and resolved to avenge her wrongs. The Bar is deprived of an able advocate—the state has lost a wise counsellor, a firm and independent politician in his untimely fate, and to this bloody catalogue two more victims are added.

[Lexington, (K.) Reporter.

Somnambulism.—We copy from the Reporter, a respectable paper published in Taunton, (Mass.) the following relation of an extraordinary, and almost incredible circumstance alleged to have occurred in that village a short time since:

"A young man in this village, a short time since, getting up in his sleep, opened a window in the third story of the house in which he lodged, from which he actually suspended himself, holding only upon the lower part of the frame with one of his hands. From this situation, he was seen in a short time to recover himself without injury, having awaked while thus suspended."

Another instance of this singular and dangerous habit of sleep-walking, occurred a few nights since in the town of Warwick. A young man, in the employ of a respectable farmer, arose in his sleep, descended one pair of stairs, and making his way out of doors, was observed, by his companions from the window, to mount a brick wall, which partly enclosed the barn yard. He walked nearly the whole length of the wall, which was capped with wood, about one foot in width, roused the cows from their resting places, preparatory to the hour of milking, and then retraced his steps to his chamber, where he was awakened by his companions.

R. I. paper.

From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 16.

A few days since an American having two Tea Chests neatly packed up in his wagon, was met between Laprairie and Longueil, by two Custom-house Officers, who immediately seized the chests, and hired a carter to take them to Laprairie. On their arrival, the boat which should have brought them to Montreal was gone, they had the chests carried to a store for the purpose of having them deposited till its return. After the storekeeper had taken them in charge, they demanded a receipt for two chests of Tea, to which he refused until he had seen what they contained; on the chests being opened, to their utter astonishment they were found to contain only manure.

Memoranda of Political Economy.

A person with a machine and ten hands produces, annually, commodites worth 10,500; and another employs 400 laborers at the rate of £25. each, the produce of whose industry sells for the same sum of 10,500. Suppose wages rise 1 per cent. the profits of the *machine owner* would be reduced only 50 shillings, and those of the employer of *workmen* would be reduced to the extent of £100.

By accounts printed in the House of Commons, it appears that the gross produce of the revenue of Great Britain for twenty years, commencing from January, 1797, amounted to the almost incredible sum of £1,290,180,592, besides 450,000,000 borrowed.

Dr. Beeke, in 1800, valued income arising from land, labor, professions, &c. in Great Britain, at £218,000,000. sterling. Since that period, income has greatly increased. Dr. Colquhoun estimates the value of *new property* annually produced in Great Britain and Ireland, at £430,000,000. sterling.

The fixed and circulating capital of Great Britain and Ireland are together equal to 3,500,000,000—(Dr. Colquhoun estimates them at 2,647,000,000.)

Note.—The capitals of the United States ought to increase faster than those of any other nation, for they have fewer *fruges consumere nati*, as state creditors, soldiers, seamen, clergy, tax gatherers, and pensioners. In respect to paupers and debtors, I fear that, if those in every State were added up, we should be surprized and ashamed.

Timber, by charring or burning the surface, may be preserved for a length of time, though exposed to the damp, or buried under ground. The beams of the Theatre of Herculaneum were converted into charcoal by the burning lava which overflowed that city; and daring the lapse of 1900 years, they have remained as entire as if they had been formed but yesterday.

An Ohio writer is against the present National Administration, because it does not cause a Canal to be made at Louisville.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, August 30.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Azora, Smith, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Sloop Express, Hough, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

CLEARED,

Schr. Azora, Smith, for New York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Sloop Dxpress, Hough, for Philadelphia, by Stow ond Whittier.

Sloop Mechanics, Somers, for Baltimore, by Alex'r. M'Rae & Co.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	56	62½
Bacon, - -	lb.	8	9½
Beeswax, -	do.	30	32
Butter, - -	do	15	25
Bagging -	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	29	31
2d & 3d qual.	do		
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do	11	1 54
Cotton, - -	do	12	13
Corn, - -	bushel	45	55
Copperas -	lb.	3½	4
Flax -	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	5	5¼
Superfine,	do	5	5¼
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet -	do	6 00	
Feathers -	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,	90	1 10
Country, -	do	43	45
Ginger -	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron, - -	100 lb.	5	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime, - -	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard -	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar -	lb.	9	10
Logwood -	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses, -	gallon,	45	00
Nutmegs -	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork -	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	lb.	24	26
Pimento, -	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,		8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	4 00	
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice, - -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags -	lb.	2	6
Shot, - -	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf, -	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Saltpetre -	do	12½	20
Tallow, -	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 75	2 00
Hyson, -	do	1 25	
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris -	lb.	65	
Wheat, - -	bush.	85	90
Whiskey, - -	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60: 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 a 5
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
South-Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6a 7½

Wilmington, August 30.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 13; Flour, superfine, $7; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 35 to 37; Tar, 90 to 95; Pitch, 2 75 a 3; Turpentine, 2 75; Bacon, 8 to 8½; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 27 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 90 to 1; Rice, 3 a 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60; Sugar, 8 a 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey Rye, none.

Phœnix Fire Company.

THE officers and members of this company are required to meet at the Engine House, on Friday afternoon, the 5th inst. for the purpose of exercising the Engine.

Such as fail to attend, and neglect to make their excuse at a meeting for the purpose of hearing delinquents, to be held at the Engine House on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst. will be struck off the list of Firemen, and thus become liable to be called upon for the performance of militia duty.

JOHN MACRAE, *Capt.*

September 4.

Committed

TO the jail in Fayetteville, on the 28th ult. a negro fellow named *JESSE*, 25 or 26 years of age, five feet three inches high, and burnt on both arms about or just above the elbows. He says he belongs to the widow Willis, Marlborough District, S. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

SAM. MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1823.—14*

C. & P. Mallett,

HAVE just received, on consignment, an elegant *CHARIOTEE*, a *BAROUCHE*, and several light and fashionable *GIGS*.—ALSO,

25 bls. loaf and lump Sugar,
50 do. prime Muscovado do.—and
10 tons of Swedes Iron, assorted.

September 4, 1823.—4t17.

New Works.

JUST received, and for sale at the Book Store of Jno. McRae, "The King of the Peak, by the author of the Cavalier;" and "Koningsmarke, the Long Finne, a story of the New World," by the author of Salmagundi, &c. &c.

Negroes at Auction.

AT 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 6th September, pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust, executed by the late William Warden, the undersigned will sell for the trustees, in front of the Town-House, Fayetteville, four *NEGRO SLAVES*, from twelve to seventeen years of age.—Terms at sale.

E. W. WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

August 30, 1823.—141w.

Wanted,

AS apprentices to the Hatting Business, two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, and of correct and industrious habits. To such good encouragement will be given, if application be made within four months. Boys from the country would be preferred.

JAMES R. GEE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1823.—3t15.

Runaway.

WAS taken up, and committed to the jail in Fayetteville, on the 30th ult. a negro girl named *SARAH*, about 5 feet 2 inches high, and has a small scar over the right eye. She says she belongs to David Coslin, living in Chesterfield Dist. S. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away.

SAM. MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

September 3, 1823.—14*

For Sale,

25 Bags prime green Coffee,
12 Hhds. superior Molasses,
59 Sacks Liverpool blown Salt,
60 Ps. Cotton Bagging,
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.

C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast.

FOR RENT,

THE brick Store on Bow street; a two story Ware House; also, a Stable and Lot.

C. P. & S. W. T.

September 3. 1823.—4t17.

INSURANCE

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

THE citizens of Fayetteville are informed that I am authorised, in behalf of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, to insure against loss by fire.

JOHN H. HALL.

6t9.

State of No. Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day, Shadrick Jones personally appeared before me, Hugh Smith one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, and made oath that he held a note of hand on Thomas Gregory, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, due the 30th of April, 1823; also, one do. of one hundred dollars, due about the 25th of December, 1819, with a credit of eleven dollars on the said note, on Redick Jones; which said two notes the said Shadrick Jones has lost or mislaid, so that he cannot now lay his hand on them, and that he has never sold or transferred them to any person.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th August, 1823. his

SHADRICK ✕ JONES,
mark.

TEST,
HUGH SMITH, *J. P.*

N. B.—I forewarn any person from trading for the said notes, or paying them to any person but myself.

SHADRICK JONES.

August 14, 1823.—3t 16*

A Few Copies

Of "*The Island, or Christian and his Comrades,*" a new work, by Lord BYRON, just received and for sale at the Book Store of J. MacRae.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt, for sale by
J. HUSKE.

August 22, 1823. 3wt15

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—eop-2mt20

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink. The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1823.—13tf

FOR SALE,

AN excellent Saddle Horse.
Apply to
ROBERT JAFFRAY & Co.

August 26, 1823.—2t14.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse

We are indebted for the following animated appeal to Spanish patriotism, to an interesting work entitled "Delmour, or a Tale of the Sylphid."—[*London Sun.*

SPANISH SONG.

By the glories our Fathers have won—
By our hopes of the glories to be;
Though our blood like our rivers may run, [free!
We will swear—we will swear to be

Though our homes in the dust be laid low— [fall—
Though our children be crushed in the
Though all Spain be a camp for the foe,
Yet we never will crouch to the Gaul:

Let him come in his banner'd array;
Every field shall afford him a grave,
Ere the Despot shall boast of the day
When he shackled the souls of the brave!
Can thy sons bear the scutcheon of shame?
Is thy chivalry wither'd—Castile?
Hast thou lost, O Toledo, thy fame
For the bosom as true as thy steel?

Say, can Arragon doubt *which* to bear,
The weight of the sword or the chain?
Can the soul of *the Spaniard* feel fear?
Oh—no!—on for Jago and Spain!

Pelayo thou Lion of Old,
Whom no tyrant could fetter or tame,—
The ocean of ages hath roll'd,
But hath left thy descendants the same!
By thy stream Guadiana, which still
Is the haunt of the Heroes of yore—
By each echo that speaks from the hill,
Of the fame of the feats that are o'er,—

By the boughs of the myrtle that breathe
All as sweet in our land as the clime
Where Liberty twin'd them a wreath*
Round the swords of the Darlings of Time;

By the lovely land of our birth—
By the breath and the beauty of Heaven—
By the Seas, and the Air, and the Earth—
We will swear that the chain shall be riven!

The altar for Liberty's fires
In the breast of each Spaniard shall be!
By the swords and the souls of our Sires,
We will swear—we will swear to be free!

* The reader will perceive that I allude to Harmodious and Aristogiton, and to the well known and beautiful lines addressed to them (it is supposed) by Callimachus.

The Author.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

Remarkable Instance of Second Sight.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The following interesting little Narrative was communicated to us by a gentleman (to whom we are under various obligations,) who says, in this private letter, "Were I permitted to bring it forward, supported by all the evidences who could speak to its truth, it could be established as the best authenticated of any of those instances which have been given of the 'seer's prophetic sight.' But delicacy forbids me to corroborate its truth by names, many connexions of the personages to whom the story relates being yet alive, who must still cherish a painful recollection of the fatal catastrophe."—*Ed.*

It is now, I believe, about eighty years ago, since a festive party of ladies were assembled in the great hall of the baronial castle of ——, which is grandly situated in an unfrequented part of the country in the northern extremity of the kingdom. It had then been for some time the scene of Highland hospitality and joy; for Sir Charles and Lady D——, two young lovers lately made happy in the possession of each other, had come from the neighbourhood of the Scottish border, to spend some delightful weeks as the guests of Lord R——, the brother, or uncle of the lady, for I forget in which of these degrees of relationship that nobleman stood towards her. The evening had closed, and the shrill sound of the bagpipe had already died away around the outer walls of the castle, having told to the clansmen that the feast was begun. Mirth held his jocund reign, and joyous smiles played on every youthful countenance that brightened the circle of the huge oaken table; whilst the heaped up faggots crackled in the ample grate, shooting a cheerful glare amidst the groupe. Care and anxiety were alike banished, excepting from the thoughts of the lovely Lady D——, who, though she could not but participate in the general gladness her presence had created, yet felt even the temporary absence of all she now held dearest on earth. Sir Charles had accompanied Lord R——, on the preceding day, to visit the distant mansion of a neighbouring chieftain, for the limits of neighbourhood are intended farther in regions where every thing seems to participate in the greatness of the scale on which nature is herself displayed. Although the other females were well aware of the numerous chances which the warmth of Highland kindness afforded to prevent the departure of a guest on the appointed day, yet the restless emotions which Lady D—felt were excited in her own bosom by her husband's absence; she guessed, and guessed rightly, that no temptation, however powerful, could operate to delay his return, when its object was to regain the enjoyment of her society. She therefore continued still to expect him, after every one else had abandoned all expectation of his appearance. She started at every sound, and glanced her fine eyes hastily to the door at every footstep, nor could the assurances of her companions persuade her to dismiss her hopes, or convince her that it was not now at all probable that the gentlemen would arrive that night, late as it then was; but that it was more likely they had been prevailed on to remain, to participate in some hunting expedition, projected for the amusement of the southern stranger.

There sat another personage at that festive board, on whom mirth seemed to have little effect; its beams, which shot in every direction from the eyes of the young and the gay around her, fell on her high and marble features, and raven eye, like those of the sun on the dark cavern of some cheerless and sea-beaten crag, engulfing, rather than reflecting, its light. This was the Lady Assynt, who, to do honour to Sir Charles and his young bride, had been invited to the castle. But little had she added to the general mirth, for ever since her arrival, she had sat in the midst of hilarity, like the lonely cormorant on its rock, unmoved and regardless of the playful waves that murmured around her. Few attempts were made to bring her into the play of conversation, and even those few were soon silenced by chilling monosyllabic replies, delivered in a lofty and repulsive manner. She had been therefore left undisturbed to the full possession of her own gloomy thoughts. At last her very presence seemed to be almost forgotten, or, if observed at all, she was noticed with no other interest than were the stiff and smoke-discoloured portraits of family ancestry, that started in sullen and silent majesty from the deep carved pannels of the ancient apartment where the party was seated.

The good-humoured jest, and the merry tale went round, and the laugh of youthful joy was at its highest—when a piercing shriek produced a sudden and death-like silence, and directed every head towards the Lady Assynt, who seemed for a moment to be violently convulsed. The effect of such an unlooked-for interruption to the general gaiety may be easily conceived. The ladies arose in confusion; every assistance was proffered; and numerous inquiries were made. But seeming to endeavour by a desperate effort, to summon up resolution to overcome the sudden nervous malady which apparently affected her, she put back both the kind and the curious with a wave of her hand, and haughtily resumed her usual dignified and freezing deportment, without deigning to give any explanation.

It was some time before the company was restored to its composure, and hilarity had hardly begun again to enliven it, when a louder and yet more unearthly shriek again roused their alarm, and raised them from their seats in the utmost consternation. The Lady Assynt now presented a spectacle that chilled every one. The same convulsion seemed to have recurred with redoubled violence. She started up in its paroxysm; and her uncommonly tall figure was raised to its full height, and set rigidly against the high back of the gothic chair in which she had been seated, as if from anxiety to retreat as far as its confined space would allow, from some horrible spectacle that appalled her. Her arms were thrown up in a line with her person; each particular bony finger was widely separated from its fellow; and her stretched eye-balls were fixed in glassy and motionless unconsciousness. She seemed for a time to lose all sense of existence, and, though in an upright posture, to have been suddenly struck into a stiffened corse. By degrees she began to writhe, as if enduring extreme agony; her livid lips moved rapidly, without the utterance of sound; until finally overcome by her sufferings, she sank within the depth of the antique chair, and remained for some minutes in a languid and abstracted reverie. The mingled anxiety and curiosity of the company were unbounded; numerous and loud were the inquiries; and of the inquirers, Lady D——, who seemed instinctively to apprehend something dreadful connected with her own fate, was the most earnestly solicitous of all. The Lady Assynt heeded not the swarm of interrogatories which buzzed around her. She looked at first as if she heard them not, then raising herself solemnly, and somewhat austerely, from the reclining position into which she had dropped, she spread her hands before her, and sweeping them slowly backwards to right and left, she divided the ring of females, who surrounded her, and brought Lady D—— full within the range of her vision. At first she started involuntarily at sight of her; but melancholy and pity mingling themselves amidst the sternness of features to which such tender emotions seemed to have been long strangers, in a deep and articulate voice, and with a solemn and sibylline air, she slowly addressed Lady D——, whilst profound silence sat upon every other lip. "Let the voice of gladness yield to that of mourning! Cruel is the blow that hangs over thee, poor innocent dove! and sad is it for me to tell thee what thou art but too anxious to know. A vision crossed my sight, and I saw a little boat, in which were thy lord and Lord R——; it was tossed by a sudden and tempestuous gust that swept the dark surface of the loch in a whitening line. I saw the waves dashing over the frail bark; and sorely did the two Highlanders who rowed them contend with their oars against the outrageous whirlwind. I hoped, yet shuddered, from fear of the event. Again the spirit of vision opened my unwilling eyes, and compelled me to behold that last wave, which whelmed them beneath the burst of its tremendous swell. The land was near. Stoutly the drowning wretches struggled with their fate. I saw Lord R—— and his sturdy servants, one by one reach the shore; but——" "My husband!" shrieked Lady D——, in anguish, as she grasped the arm of the seer, "Oh! tell me that my husband was saved!"—"His body"—replied the Lady Assynt, in a lower and more melancholy voice—"His body was driven by the merciless waves upon the yellow beach: the moonbeam fell upon his face, but the spark of life was quenched." Lady D——'s death-like grasp was relaxed, and she swooned away in the arms of those who surrounded her. The Lady Assynt regarded her not: somewhat of her former convulsion again came upon her; and starting up in a frenzied manner, she exclaimed in a piercing voice, scarcely distinguishable from a scream, "And now they bear him hither!—See how pale and cold he looks—how his long hair drips—how ghastly are his unclosed eyes—how blanched those lips where lately sat the warm smile of love!" Then sinking again, after a short interval, she continued in a more subdued tone, "He is gone for ever! No more shall he revisit his own fair halls and fertile fields. Yet is not all hope lost with him; for his son shall live after him, and bring back anew the image of his father."

The ladies were now busied about Lady D——, who lay in a deep faint. All seemed to be as much interested in her, as if the events, described in the waking visions of the Lady Assynt, had already actually happened. Yet every one affected to treat her words as the idle dreams of a distempered brain; although, in the very looks of the different speakers, there was a fear betrayed that ill accorded with their words, manifesting the general apprehension that something tragical was to be dreaded. At last a confused noise seemed to arise from the under apartments of the castle; mutterings, and broken sentences, and half-suppressed exclamations, were heard on the great stairs and in the passages. The name of Sir Charles was frequently repeated by different voices. The more anxious of the party tried to gain information by running to the windows. The flaring lights of torches were seen to hurry across the court-yard, where all seemed to be bustle and dismay. And then it was that the doleful sound of the bagpipe, playing a sad and wailing lament, came upon the ear from without the castle gate. A slow, heavy, and measured tramp of many feet upon the drawbridge, told that a party of men were bearing some heavy weight across it. Unable longer to submit to the suspense in which they were held, the greater part of the females now rushed from the hall. A cry of horror was heard; and the mysterious anticipations of the gifted Lady Assynt were found to be, in truth, too dreadfully realized.

Lord R——, in the deepest affliction, told the sad tale, with all its circumstances. Though much pressed to remain, Sir Charles had resisted all the kind importunity of their host. Their homeward way lay across the ferry of ——. The sudden squalls affecting such inland arms of the sea are two well known: one of these had assailed them in the middle of the loch, and had been productive of the melancholy catastrophe. Nor was the prophetic conclusion of the seer's vision left unaccomplished. There was no suspicion of Lady D——'s pregnancy at the time; but such proved to be the case, and, according to the prediction, the child was a son, who lived the sole hope of an old and respectable family.

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

Most men, with the exception of the humble Christian, are vain of their own particular eminence, and seldom fail to show some exultation in it over all others who are in that respect their inferiors, though those others profess great merit of their own, merit allowed perhaps to be the greater in a just estimate, and though each may value and love the other sincerely. It is extraordinary that even artificial politeness does not go farther than it usually does in covering this adulation of self: but that thin veil has almost always some fissure through which the true character is discernible. And no man, who sees that another thinks inwardly; "I have fortune, or station, or ability, or even personal grace and dexterity, which set me higher than you, though I acknowledge that you have also your good qualities which I very sincerely regard and esteem;" no man who sees that another thinks thus, though he may and often does still entertain a reciprocal regard and attachment, can feel any thing of the true fervour of friendship.

The case is the plainer, because it is seen to occur even among men who, to the other elements of friendship, had in time past added that of equality, and had been very intimately and dearly connected,—but who have embarked in different professions, or fallen into different habits of life. In such cases, the ties of friendship are often maintained closely and permanently; but often the soldier learns to think of the divine that he is become embarrassed with a professional bigotry, and the divine supposes the feelings of the lawyer to be overgrown by legal chicanery. Hence arise mutual alienation and distrust; though it sometimes happens, and must happen on these principles, that the friendship continues to subsist in one mind, even when it has ceased for ever in the other

Or suppose that the friends, instead of embarking in life with different ventures, or with different objects in view, devote themselves to the same profession, but follow it, as must naturally be the case, with very different degrees of success. Here, too, in many cases, the friendship will remain unchangeable: in many more cases, I firmly believe, will the recollection of common studies and common ability keep up the lively feeling through all discrepancy of circumstances, than any other bond of union not absolutely and essentially moral.

But, on the other hand, how numerous are the instances in which nothing but the mere difference of success gradually estranges the firmest friends from each other! The more fortunate, though he may sincerely love to cherish his early and habitual regards and attachments, is seen to imply by something in air and demeanour, by some expression, which may be too evanescent to fix, "We now live in very different circles. I see the wheels which put that surface in motion, which alone is apparent to the gaze of the public. Events have proved that I add to natural talent a tact and a prudence in the application of it, which is every way a more valuable possession."—Wherever the least degree of such a sentiment as this does but seem to mix itself in the estimate which one man makes of another, their friendship is already evaporated.

Nor is it evaporated only because in many, or probably in most cases, such sentiment is only the product of an overweening vanity or self conceit, which cannot estimate the true value of those qualities which may flourish in a contented obscurity. Friendship is not the less annihilated, when all the facts are true which have given birth to the sentiment. That they may be true cannot be questioned, particularly since that exercise of talent which is usually exacted by station, and that prudence which is acquired by the conduct of affairs, do actually augment the powers of the mind in a degree which is seldom duly estimated by those who, from a station of privacy, think that they see more than the actors of the true meaning of what passes in the world.

HIGHEST PRAISE.

Sir James McIntosh is one of the highest-gifted Statesmen in the British empire. He is eminently distinguished whether we consider him as a Writer or Parliamentary Orator—as the votary of Literature or the friend of Liberty—Praise from such a man should be doubly dear to those who receive it. When wrought up to the following climax, it must be dear to every American.—Sir James, in addressing the London meeting, in aid of the Spaniards, breaks out into the following strains:

Rich. Compiler.

"Such was the light in which he loved to contemplate the rising hopes of Spain. If there was any man present who loved to contemplate them through a darker medium, he was of opinion that he was not in his proper situation in that room. He would wish to have it inscribed over the entrance into that hall—"Let no slave of power, let no follower of fortune, let no summer friend of freedom enter here. Let cowards keep off at a distance, nor pollute by their breath the atmosphere of liberty—(cheers); let them croud the courts of tyrants; for we are sure that the slightest change in the breath of fortune will make them desert the tyrants to whom they are now offering up their flattering hymns of praise. We need no such aid; we ask for no such defenders. Liberty can receive no support from such creatures."—It was gratifying to reflect, that in looking back on the history of mankind, there was no human cause that was so independent of fortune as liberty. He called upon the young who were most ardent in the cause of liberty, to state whether the defeats of liberty on the plains of Chœroncea and Pharsalia, had not kindled as much emotion in their minds as its victorious efforts at Marathon. (Cheers.) He called upon them to state whether the glorious death of Cato filled them with terror, or excited to do or die in defence of freedom. He asked them whether the fall of Kosciusko did not warm their hearts as much—*and he could carry the comparison no further—as the God like triumph of Washington.*—(Immense cheering.")

VOLCANOES IN THE SUN.

A German Journal contains the following curious facts, by Count Mocati and his assistant M. Quirio Mauri, which were drawn up at Milan, having been deduced from observations of the former, in that city:

"On the second of October" says that astronomer, "the craters of three volcanoes, lately discovered in the surface of the sun, appeared quite distinct, but elliptical; they were situated about the edge of the sun in the form of a traverse belt. On the 4th, the two nearest to the edge were invisible, owing to the sun's revolution and the contour of the other was less distinctly marked than before. On the opposite edge however appeared very plainly on the sun's disk, two detached planetary masses, in conjunction. On the 7th, half of the middle crater of the 3d was seen nearly circular, because it had approached to the centre of the solar disk. On the 8th the circumference of this crater observed on the former seemed almost round, and near to the centre of the disk; as on its turn, the last and only one ible on the 4th. On the 17th remarked three different plan masses in conjunction, like above mentioned, but not so on the 18th appeared three but probably similar masses the 19th 3 smaller; on the still smaller; on the 29th, little differing from the preced and finally, on the 30th, near edge of the sun, a small portion one of the craters described All the masses, without excep were in the above mentioned The powers of the telescope not allow of any further eries during the time specified.

LEARNING is like mercury, of the most powerful and exce things in the world, in S hands, in unskilful, most mischie ous.

SIMPLICITY.

A poor fellow being arraig at the bar, before the privileg clergy was universally extend the judge humanely ordered to have a book, in which he desired to read—"Read, your lordship," replied the fe "I can no more read than pope of Rome."

It was, perhaps, ordained by Providence, to hinder us from tyrannizing over one another, that no individual should be of so much importance, as to cause, by his retirement or death, any chasm the world.

MORAL.

ON THE DUTIES OF THE YOUNG.

To piety, join modesty docility, reverence of your rents, and submission to those are superiors in knowledge, station, and in years. Dependence and obedience belong youth. Modesty is one of chief ornaments; and has ever esteemed a presage of merit. When entering on the reer of life, it is your part, assume the reins as yet into hands; but to commit yourself to the guidance of the more enced, and to become wise by wisdom of those who have gone fore you. Of all the follies dent to youth, there are none either deform its present appearance, or blast the prospect of future prosperity, more than conceit, presumption, and obsti cy. By checking its natural gress in improvement, they in long immaturity; and frequently produce mischiefs, which never be repaired.—Yet these vices too commonly found the young. Big with enterp and elated by hope, they re to trust for success to none themselves. Full of their own bilities, they deride the adm tions which are given them by friends, as the timorous sug tions of age. Too wise to too impatient to deliberate, forward to be restrained, plunge, with precipitant inde tion, into the midst of all the gers with which life abounds. *Seest thou a young man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool, than of him.*—Poi as you now are in your opinion and confident in your assertion be assured, that the time approaches when both men and things appear to you in a different Many characters which you admire, will, by and by, sink your esteem; and many opinions of which you are at present so tenacious, will alter as you advance in years. Distrust, there fore, that glare of youthful sumption, which dazzles eyes. Abound not in your own sense. Put not yourselves ward with too much eagerness, nor imagine that by the impetu ity of juvenile ardour, you can verturn systems which have long established, and change face of the world. *Learn not think more highly of yourself than you ought to think, but think soberly.* By patient and dual progression in improvement you may, in due time, command lasting esteem, but by assuming at present, a tone of superiority which you have no title, you will gust those whose approbation most important to gain. Th ward vivacity may fit you for the companions of an idle hour. More solid qualities must recommend you to the wise, and mark you out for importance and consideration in subsequent life.